

THE GLOBE-REPUBLICAN.

The FORD CO. GLOBE, Established 1877. Consolidated, 1888.
The FORD CO. REPUBLICAN, " 1888.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1890.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. VOL. XIII, NO. 14

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Rev. W. H. Rose, pastor, at new M. E. church every Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening and young folks prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. J. M. Wright, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 o'clock and 7:30. Sunday school 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Services every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Guild meets every Thursday, Mrs. J. H. Finley, Pres. of Guild.
J. J. SUMMERSBY, Lay Reader.

CATHOLIC.

Regular services at the church on the first and third Sunday each month, at 8:00 and 10:30 a. m.
C. L. KEARFUL, Rector.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication of St. Bernard's Lodge No. 22 meets second and fourth Fridays of every month, at 7:30 p. m., in Masonic Hall, Dodge City, Kansas. All members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
C. W. WILLET, W. M.
J. C. BAIRD, Sec'y.

K. of P. Apollo Lodge No. 62, K. of P., meets the first and third Tuesdays in each month, at 7:30 p. m., in Masonic Hall, Dodge City, Kansas. All members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
A. LAUBER, C. C.
W. N. HARPER, K. of R. & S.

HALL OF CORONA LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127. Lodge meets every Wednesday evening in new lodge room of I. O. O. F. All members of the order in good standing invited to attend.
ROBT. BUCHANAN, N. G.
CHAS. LEESON, Secretary.

A. O. U. W. Protection Lodge No. 172, meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock, Masonic Hall, Dodge City, Kansas. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us when in the city.
FRANK AKINS, W. M.
C. E. HUDSON, Recorder.

LEWIS POST, 294, G. A. R. Meets at Masonic Hall, Dodge City, Kansas, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. Members are earnestly requested to attend. Visiting comrades cordially invited.

M. V. MARKLEY, Commander.
J. R. JUDD, Adj.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

In the District Court within and for the county of Ford in the State of Kansas, Plaintiff, vs. Ruthe E. Dewell and E. Howland, defendants.

Ruthe E. Dewell will take notice that the said Johnson Loan and Trust Company, plaintiff, did, on the first day of October, 1888, file its petition in said district court within and for the county of Ford in the state of Kansas against the said Ruthe E. Dewell and E. Howland, defendants, and that the said Ruthe E. Dewell must answer said petition filed as aforesaid, on or before the 27th day of February, 1889, or said petition will be taken as true and a judgment rendered in said action against said defendant Ruthe E. Dewell for the sum of \$300.00 with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 1st day of August, 1888, and for the further sum of \$17.00 with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 1st day of August, 1888, against said defendants, Ruthe E. Dewell and E. Howland, for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage upon the following described real estate, to wit: the southeast quarter section nineteen (19), township twenty-seven (27) south, range twenty-one (21) west of 6th p. m. lying and situated in the county of Ford in the state of Kansas, and adjudging that said plaintiffs have the first lien on said premises, to the amount for which judgment will be taken as aforesaid, and ordering said premises to be sold without appraisal, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the debt due said plaintiffs, and of all other just claims, and each of them, and from all right, title, estate, interest, property, and equity of redemption, in or to said premises, or any part thereof. Witness my hand and the seal of said court, which I have affixed hereto at my office in said county, this 28th day of January, 1889.
THOS. LABEY, Clerk of the District Court.
WHITEHEAD & HARRINGTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
First publication January 15th, 1890.

ROAD NOTICE.

Of time and place of meeting of Viewers and Surveyor to view, survey and locate a public road, and to persons to apply for damages, etc.

STATE OF KANSAS, Ford county, SS.

To whom it may concern: Whereas, application has been made by petition to the board of county commissioners of Ford county, Kansas, for viewing and locating a public road, as follows, to wit: The place of beginning of said road, the southwest corner of section 6, township 27, range 24, thence south on section line to southwest corner of section 8, thence east on section line between sections 6 and 8 to the southeast corner of section 6, thence south between sections 7 and 8, to the southeast corner of section 7, thence east on section line between sections 7 and 8 to the southeast corner of section 8, thence south on section line between sections 8 and 17, to 20 and 21, 22 and 23, and 24 to the southeast corner of section 24, township 27, range 24; and whereas, A. Fasig, Geo. Grobety and J. W. Howe, road viewers, have been appointed and ordered by said commissioners to view, survey and locate said road. Therefore, you are hereby notified that said viewers and surveyor will proceed on the 1st day of February, 1890, at ten a. m. at the place of beginning of said road, to view, survey and locate said road, and perform whatsoever other duties are required of them by law. And unless you file a written application for damages sustained and compensation claimed, with said viewers giving a description of the premises on which you claim such damages or compensation, your application for and recovery of the same will be forever barred.
S. GALLAGHER, JR., County Clerk.
Dated, January 8th, 1890.

In District Court, Ford County, Kansas, twenty-seventh Judicial District. In the matter of the assignment of Abram G. Landis, for the benefit of his creditors.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Notice is hereby given that the assignee, of the estate of the said Abram G. Landis, James S. Evans, will between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 18th, A. D. 1890, attend at the court room in the court house in Dodge City, in said county of Ford and state of Kansas, and will then and there proceed to publicly adjust and allow all claims against the said estate of the said Abram G. Landis, assignor as required by law.
Dated this 12th day of October, 1889.
J. S. EVANS, Assignee of the estate of Abram G. Landis.

FROM THE KANSAS FARMER.

THE WAY OUT.—No. 5.

Part Three.

THE PLAN.

As introductory to this chapter, let it be repeated and remembered that interest for the use of money is out of all just proportion to profits in any department of industry, that this has come about because the law permits individual persons to use money and trade in it as a commodity, thus encouraging and protecting the virtual monopoly of the money market which in fact exists. The law fixes the rate of interest for the use of money, but it does not undertake to control the price of wheat or cloth. When money is scarce and high, prices generally are low. This condition of things is neither natural nor just, and it will not much longer be tolerated. There is one perfect remedy—fair and practical: Divided into two parts it is—(1) the use of money in its proper function only, (2) a plentiful and permanent supply of money for all the business of the people transacted on a cash basis. The scheme proposed will raise the value of property, increase the volume of business, enlarge the demand for labor, supply money to borrowers of every class at rates which they can afford to pay, relieve present necessities of farmers, mechanics and business men who are financially embarrassed; it will make money cheap and plenty without impairing a single obligation or lessening the value of a single security, and it will introduce a new and better era for labor.

We have estimated that if the government had \$500,000,000 of its own money to use, that will be enough to begin with, for when issued directly to needy landowners it will at once put that much money in circulation, and the rate of charge for its use will regulate the loan business to correspond or will utterly destroy it. If the government lends money at 1 per cent., individual citizens cannot obtain higher rates, and for that reason no money will be idle as long as there is any kind of use for it in trade, manufacture, agriculture, a public or private enterprise. But, while \$500,000,000 will be enough to begin with, it will, probably, be found that more money will be needed in the course of a few years—as much, it may be, as \$800,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 within the first eight or ten years of the new system's operation.

How shall we obtain the needed amount of money? Let us study our national financial management and learn a lesson from it if we can. The amount of money in the country in 1886, June 30, not including bonds of any class, (though the seven-thirties and ten-forties were used as money) was \$902,953,645. The national treasury at that time held \$78,455,196; deducting this from the aggregate, we have \$824,498,449, which was equivalent to \$23 1-2 per capita in circulation. The following table shows the aggregate amount of money in the country, the amount in the treasury, the total amount in circulation (in banks and in individual hands) and the circulation per capita for the year mentioned. [The figures for 1886, 1873, 1878 and 1882 are taken from a table found on pages 19 to 22 inclusive, of "Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1888," and the figures for 1889 are taken from a table on page 38 of the report of the directory of the Mint, 1889.]

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1886.....	\$36,000,000	\$3,300,000	\$39,300,000
1887.....	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1888.....	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1889.....	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1886.....	30,000,000	46,800,000	76,800,000
1887.....	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1888.....	33,000,000	51,000,000	84,000,000
1889.....	31,750,000	50,100,000	81,850,000
Average.....	\$32,967,222	\$48,794,666	\$81,761,888

The following table exhibits the total amount of national bank notes out on the 30th day of June on the years mentioned, (all the figures except those for 1889 being taken from the table just quoted in the "Statistical Abstract for 1888," and those for 1889 being taken from the report of the secretary of the treasury for 1889, at bottom of page 74 and top of page 75):

	National bank notes out.
June 30, 1885.....	\$146,137,860
" 1886.....	261,419,900
" 1887.....	318,261,241
" 1888.....	354,406,000
" 1889.....	328,998,236
" 1890.....	317,048,272
" 1891.....	324,514,284
" 1892.....	329,691,790
" 1893.....	344,506,427
" 1894.....	350,042,475
" 1895.....	358,742,084
" 1896.....	355,075,281
" 1897.....	358,409,823
" 1898.....	355,200,254
Sept. 30, 1899.....	355,200,254

NOTE.—The figures reported as showing outstanding notes for 1889, are given in the Secretary's report as \$35,822,728, of which \$31,883,224 was secured by pledge of United

States bonds, and the remainder, \$7,939,504 was represented by deposit of lawful money in the Treasury. That is to say, the last named sum is in process of retirement and an equal amount of lawful money is locked up to redeem the bank notes as they are presented. That much lawful money is withdrawn, and will not be released until the bank notes come in for redemption.

It will be seen that, saying nothing about the bonds used as money during the years immediately following the war, the circulation per capita was larger in 1866 (\$23.50) than it has been at any time since. It will be observed, also, that there was a continuous contraction during the next twelve years, and until the specie standard—gold, had been reached, when the average was \$17. After that there was a steady expansion up to 1882, when the figures show \$22.57, since which time there has been a slight decline to \$21.88. During all these twenty-three years there has been a continuous increase in the volume of trade in the country, as the reports of internal commerce show, and the percentage of increase has been much greater, in the aggregate, than the increase of population. It will be further observed that banks increased their circulation continuously to 1874, when proceedings for resumption of specie payments were begun, that they withdrew \$37,000,000 the next two years, that they began to expand their circulation in 1878 and 1879 as the gold standard was approached, increasing it nearly thirty-four million in five years, when \$358,000,000 was reached; and that from 1883 to the present they have withdrawn their notes at the rate of \$37,000,000 a year, in the aggregate from 1882 to 1889, the contraction being \$227,358,700. And during these seven years of contraction, the number of banks increased at the rate of 159 annually.

Here, then, we have an actual contraction of the currency, amounting to \$227,000,000 from 1882 to 1889, when there ought to have been an expansion fully equal to that of the years 1878 to 1882, which averaged \$6,500,000 yearly and would have aggregated \$45,000,000 by 1889; that would have given us at the end of the year last named \$227,000,000 plus \$45,000,000, or \$272,000,000 more currency than we had. While the national banking law was intended to operate in the public interest, supplying the common need for a "circulating medium," the only reason for this enormous contraction is that the bonds deposited to secure circulation had become more valuable to the bank owners than their notes. There was no hesitancy about sacrificing the public interest when it became profitable to them to do so. The contraction was a great public wrong, and the first step in this proposed scheme is to replace the amount so withdrawn.

Next, let us repeal so much of the resumption law as requires the retaining of \$100,000,000 in gold coin as a redemption fund, and add to it the other available money in the treasury—say \$85,000,000. The treasurer report \$47,259,714 in depository banks October 31, 1889. The November debt statement shows \$40,249,187 "net cash in treasury," with \$22,144,430 fractional silver coin. The "surplus" seems to be an unknown quantity; but \$85,000,000 will hardly be taken as unreasonable.

Let silver be put on an equality with gold and both metals coined or bricked freely and in unlimited quantities, with the single exception that the silver used shall be of the product of American mines. The metals need not be coined faster than coin is needed, they may be put into bullion blocks, bricks, cubes or cylinders, of standard fineness and of weight equal to \$5 and multiples thereof. A convenient arrangement for small quantities would be two dollar and three dollar and ten dollar pieces in sections of a cylinder, the diameter being that of the standard dollar, and minted plain except as to a treasury mark.

The following table shows the production of American gold and silver mines during the year mentioned, and the yearly average:

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1880.....	\$26,000,000	\$3,300,000	\$29,300,000
1881.....	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1882.....	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1883.....	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1884.....	30,000,000	46,800,000	76,800,000
1885.....	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1886.....	33,000,000	51,000,000	84,000,000
1887.....	31,750,000	50,100,000	81,850,000
1888.....	31,750,000	50,100,000	81,850,000

Average.....\$32,967,222 \$48,794,666 \$81,761,888
Coinage the last two years, 1888 and 1889, was—

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1888.....	\$26,364,170	\$34,136,095	\$60,500,265
1889.....	25,543,910	35,422,019	60,965,929
Average.....	\$26,954,040	\$34,779,057	\$61,733,097

Average.....\$26,954,040 \$34,779,057 \$61,733,097
Original deposits of American gold and silver at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, were of the value—gold, \$31,440,778; silver, \$38,278,964; total \$69,719,752.

Gold being coined freely and without limit, it may be assumed that the gold mines are being worked to their full capacity; but as to silver, if that metal were received at the mints and paid for as gold is, it would stimulate gold mining, so that in all probability we would have 50 per cent. added to the production, furnishing \$72,000,000 yearly average, instead of \$48,000,000 as now. That,

with the gold product would give a total of about \$105,000,000. Allowing 16 per cent. to be used in the arts, we should have \$88,000,000 annual coinage.

Collecting our resources, we have the following with which to begin business:

New Treasury notes to take the place of those retired by banks from 1882 to 1889.....	\$227,000,000
Redemption fund.....	100,000,000
Surplus in banks and Treasury.....	85,000,000
One year's coinage.....	88,000,000
Total.....	\$500,000,000

It will be necessary to raise more money, probably, as before suggested, but that will be provided for as it is needed. This is enough to start with. It is important that the United States establish reciprocal commercial relations with every nation on the American continent, for in most of them silver coin is full legal tender, and in all of them it is used as money to some extent. Aside from the general benefits to follow a growing commerce among American nations, it would prove particularly advantageous in our monetary affairs. The time may come when metals will not be needed or used as money at all, when something cheaper, lighter, and more convenient will take their place, when trade balances will be settled with drafts on national treasuries, and then gold and silver will be passed into channels of art. But we are looking forward, not backward; we must, during many years to come, have and use silver and gold for money. The establishment of permanent trade relations with our American neighbors will strengthen the movement here in favor of silver and will tend strongly to unify the nations of earth on the two metals as money bases. Without any outside assistance we can maintain our own standard of coins if we only go at it boldly and with unglazed hands—getting and coining all the silver which our own mines produce and all the gold which is brought to our mints, and those metals upon precisely equal terms—both terms being free coinage or assaying. Upon the coins or bullion so made, let coin certificates of small denominations be issued to the people.

As a further preliminary arrangement, let congress assert its constitutional authority over inter-state commerce by protecting the people against fraud and imposition in trade. Let every article of general use, as grain, flour, cotton, live stock, meat, fruit, tobacco, etc., be declared articles of inter-state commerce, and prohibit by severe penalties all unlawful interference with traffic in them. Let all combinations to affect prices of commodities be declared to be conspiracies against the common rights of the people, punishable by imprisonment and heavy fines. Treat all species of stock and grain speculations, not in the ordinary course of legitimate trade, as gambling; declare that and dealing in futures to be felonies punishable by imprisonment. Organize the railroads into one great system, and let reasonable and uniform charges be made for like service in all parts of the country. If transportation cost more in one part than in another, there will be an easy way of adjustment when all the balances are struck in one office.

The traffic laws should be so modified as to distribute the burdens and benefits more equally. Give farmers and workmen an even chance with manufacturers and salaried officers. Protect all or protect none.

We need such a change in our election laws as to insure an honest expression and correct record of the popular will. The Australian system, modified, if need be, to suit our peculiar circumstances, is the best now proposed.

There are four ways of distributing money to the people by the government: First, in payment of services rendered; second, in payment of property taken or purchased; third, in payment of debts; fourth, by lending. Our government has practiced all these modes, lending, however, only through banks which charge a commission in the way of interest. When greenbacks were issued they were paid out directly to the people—right into their own hands by government agents, and without charge; but when national bank notes were issued they went directly to the banks and were issued to the people from the bank counters with interest charges.

Then there are two classes of borrowers and two classes of security. One person wants money for a few days only or for a few months at most, and he offers personal security, while another person wants money a long time—one year to ten years, and he offers real estate security. To accommodate these two classes of borrowers with their varying means of security, it is most convenient to establish two sorts of loan houses—banks for short-time loans, and loan agencies for the long-time loans. In this proposed scheme that long established usage is respected. The labor and risk of lending money are greater in short loans on personal security than on long-time loans on real estate security, and for that reason the charges may probably be correspondingly higher.

From and after the taking effect of this plan, all interest laws shall be of no effect as to new contracts and the rules

herein provided shall operate in lieu thereof. Money shall be non-taxable for any purpose (except in cases where persons use it unlawfully, by hoarding it or in any other way withdrawing it unnecessarily from circulation, the object thereof being to keep money for the people's use, not for speculation nor for secreting and hoarding). Charges for the use of money shall be made only to reimburse the government for the cost of its distribution. Notes for money due shall not be taxed.

Let us consider the short-time lending first. Make national banks government agencies for this purpose, and amend the banking law so as to let lawful money of the country—gold and silver coin, treasury notes, coin and bullion certificates, and gold and silver bullion, take the place of bonds now required as security for circulation. As to proportion of circulation to deposit let the law stand as it is, but authorizing banks of small capital for small places—circulation as low as \$20,000. The 1 per cent. tax on circulation to be abolished and national bank notes to be non-taxable the same as lawful money. Banks may proceed as now, except that in lending money or in discounting notes the cost to the borrower or seller shall not exceed the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the sum borrowed for one month or thirty days, five-twelfths of 1 per cent. for two months or sixty days, one-half of 1 per cent. for three months or ninety days, and no such transaction shall cover a longer period than three months.

By using lawful money instead of bonds as deposit to secure bill holders, the power of the banks to effect the volume of money in circulation will be destroyed, because, when they wish to retire notes, their deposit is issued as fast as the notes come in; thus the same amount is kept out regularly after the bank receives its circulating notes. The object of this part of the scheme is to supply money on personal security for short time, just as it is done now, only at rates which borrowers can easily pay—all paying alike for similar accommodation, and which will pay the banks a reasonable compensation for labor and risk. It is believed that by relieving all money and all notes for money from taxation, the rates herein will be high enough for the banks and low enough for the borrower—equal to a rate of two per cent. to three per cent. a year, and very little lost in taxes.

This will afford an opportunity for farmers, merchants and manufacturers to store their products in warehouses during close times, and borrow money on the warehouse receipts, or to negotiate the receipts by indorsement the same as promissory notes and bills of exchange. Associations may thus combine and borrow money to bridge over a period of low prices, or to carry a weak member through a crisis. Counties and townships building public warehouses under state laws may afford their citizens means of borrowing money on certificates of deposit showing kind of property deposited, with grade and value. Grain, cotton and manufactured articles may thus be used, under proper restrictions, to assist the producing classes in helping themselves. Indeed, there is no good reason why, in trying times, such certificates should not be received in payment of taxes and other local public dues.

For this part of the work no additional money will be required. Fresh issues are needed for lending on long time on real estate security, and that will be considered in the next chapter.

(To be continued next week)

Chair Cars to Pueblo.

The "Santa Fe Route" is now running free reclining-chair cars between Kansas City and Denver on daily trains leaving Kansas City at 11:20 a. m., and Denver at 1:20 p. m. These cars are entirely new, and have been built expressly for this train, are fitted with all the modern appliances for both convenience and safety, and are unequalled by any cars run between these points heretofore. No line can offer you better accommodations than the old reliable "Santa Fe Route." For any information desired regarding rates, through accommodations, time of arrival and departure of trains, etc., call on any agent of the Santa Fe, or address,

Geo. T. NICHOLSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a complete list of real estate transfers for the week ending January 25th, 1890, as furnished by Coolidge & Todd, abstracters.

U. S. to Benjamin F. Smalley, se 1/4 2-26-24 fr.....	\$ 8 00
U. S. to Lafayette Edwards, nw 1/4 26-29-22 fr.....	52 50
John C. Baxter and wife to David W. Yautsler, ne 1/4 10-29-25 qd.....	600 00
James B. Sappenfield and wife to School District No. 64, one acre in nw 1/4 35-28-22.....	1 00
Stephen W. Rawson to Niel C. Frederiksen, west fr. one-half 7-27-26 release.....	1 00
Stephen W. Rawson to Frederick M. Frederiksen, west fr. one-half 7-27-26 release.....	1 00